



RESERVIST

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RESERVIST LOGS IN FOR 2ND YEAR

SPARS Mark 12 Years

It was a dozen years ago--on November 23, 1942--that women first invaded the nation's oldest sea-going service! The Women's Branch of the Coast Guard was established during World War II to help fill the increasing shore jobs and to release more men for duty afloat.

Although there is always a period of adjustment for all concerned when women pioneer in a man's field, particularly when it is a profession that for 152 years had been rightfully and exclusively a sailor's domain, the Coast Guard gave its SPARS responsibilities and equality

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Publication Seeks More Information From Field For Future Issues

The Coast Guard RESERVIST is one year old this month! While it has experienced the "growing pains" usual for new journalistic projects, we feel the publication is now on its way to maturity. Members of the Reserve who have submitted photos, article material and suggestions have helped a great deal in producing a periodical with wider appeal and informational value.

Now that we are beginning our second year in print, it is hoped that YOU will contribute even more regularly to the RESERVIST. Commanding Officers of ORTUs, for example, might appoint one member

within their respective groups to act as the RESERVIST correspondent for his unit. We would like more pictures, more training reports, more questions for our "Here's Your Answer" feature. We would like suggestions and material from Reservists in all categories.

Since the Coast Guard RESERVIST was approved by the Bureau of the Budget specifically for disseminating information in accordance with the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, contributors should keep in mind that material must lean to the academic side. We are not a newspaper in the flexible, conversation or personality sense. Our primary function is to inform rather than entertain. However, more information from you Reservists in the field would make it possible for us to accomplish both.

At this time we would also like to suggest that units and individual members of the Reserve retain copies of each issue on file. You will find back issues an excellent source for research when questions arise on Reserve matters.

In the meantime, The Coast Guard RESERVIST sends greetings to its readers and contributors with this First Anniversary issue!

RADM Kenner Assigned As Flag Officer For Coast Guard Reserve

In a letter dated September 22, 1954, signed by H. Chapman Rose, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Rear Admiral William W. Kenner, USCG, was designated "to be directly responsible to the Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard for Coast Guard Reserve affairs."

This assignment is in accordance with the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 which requires that each Armed Force appoint a flag officer to be in charge of its Reserve component. This will be a collateral duty with Admiral Kenner's regular duties as Chief, Office of Personnel. In this dual capacity, he replaces Rear Admiral James A. Hirshfield who is now Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Admiral Kenner, a native of Virginia, was graduated from the U. S. Coast Guard Academy and commissioned an Ensign on October 17, 1924.

For outstanding service during World War II, Rear Admiral Kenner



Rear Admiral William W. Kenner, USCG

was awarded the Legion of Merit with combat "V", and the Bronze Star. He also wears American Defense, American Area, European-African-Middle Eastern, Asiatic-Pacific, Philippine Liberation and World War II Victory medals.

Districts With Best ORTU Attendance

The Third Coast Guard District earned top place in their ORTUs' attendance report for the month of July with 89.1%. The National average for the same month was 87%.

During August, the best ORTU attendance record was reported by the First Coast Guard District with 89.7%. The National average for that month was 85.4%.

Breaks In Continuous Service

The Secretary of the Treasury recently approved a decision of the Board for Correction of Military Records of the Coast Guard to grant relief in the case of a Reserve officer who incurred a break in his otherwise continuous service in the Coast Guard Reserve.

In the case referred to, a Reserve officer, some time ago, submitted a petition to the Board alleging that he failed to receive from the Commandant an offer of reappointment prior to the expiration of his original three year term of appointment and therefore, through no fault of his own, he had incurred a break in service and thereby suffered an injustice which resulted in depriving him of longevity pay credit, point credit under P.L. 810, etc., for the period of the break in his service.

This case raised the question as to whether or not the Board for Correction of Military Records had jurisdiction to hear this type of case and, if appropriate, to grant relief. A considerable amount of research was made in this regard and, by his action in approving the decision of the Board to correct the record to show continuous service in the Coast Guard Reserve, it was determined by the Secretary that the Board was empowered to hear this kind of case and to grant relief, in the opinion of the Board, an error or an injustice had occurred.

The Secretary's action therefore had the effect of curing the break in the officer's otherwise continuous service and of treating it as though it had never occurred.

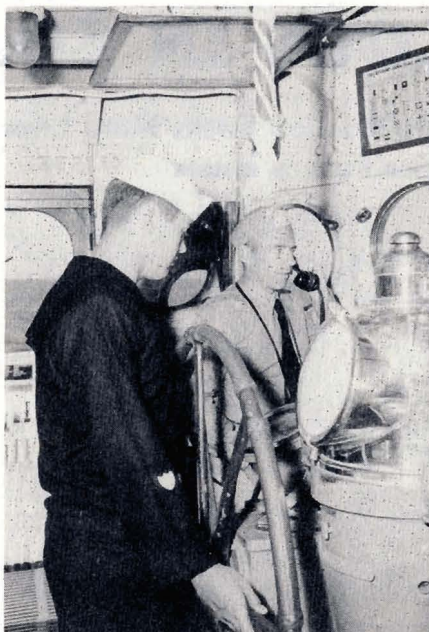
The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, provides the basic authority for the establishment of a Board for Correction of Military Records of all the Armed Forces and was passed specifically to give the Secretary of the service concerned authority to correct any military records where in his judgment such action is necessary to correct an error or to remove an injustice. It was intended as a substitute for the correction of military or naval records by legislative action to relieve Congress from considering many private bills or resolutions to grant relief to members and former members of the Armed Forces.

The regulations establishing the Board for Correction of Military Records of the Coast Guard and procedures thereunder are contained in Part 52, Sub-chapter B, Chapter 1, of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations. These regulations require that the claimant, his heirs at law, or legal representative must submit a written request to the Board prior to 25 October 1961, or

On Cashing Checks

Disbursing officers are experiencing delays in clearing their records of accountability for checks issued to members for drill pay and active duty for training pay and allowances.

Since disbursing officers are held personally accountable for checks issued, which remain a cash liability until cashed, it is urged that members cash checks as soon as possible after receipt.



Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

LCDR E. F. Tompane, Commanding Officer of ORTUAG 11-055, Phoenix, Arizona, and Mendeuliane, SR, take over in the wheelhouse of the Cutter PERSEUS during their unit's two-weeks shipboard training period.

within three years of discovery of the alleged error or injustice, whichever be later, although the Board may excuse failure to file a request within the time prescribed if it finds that it is in the interests of justice to do so. Forms and explanatory matter can be obtained from the Senior Member, Board for Correction of Military Records of the Coast Guard, U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C.

Although, under the regulations, a claimant may be represented by counsel, an officer or employee of the United States is prohibited by Section 283 of Title 18, United States Code, from assisting in the prosecution of or giving support to any claim against the United States other than in the proper discharge of his official duties.

Operation Dragnet

On 28 August 1954 the Eleventh Coast Guard District executed a one day mass boarding maneuver which utilized both Regular and Reserve forces. Better known as "OPERATION DRAGNET", it was conducted in the harbors of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Newport Beach, and San Diego. The mission of "OPERATION DRAGNET" was to spotlight boat operators in that area who were hazarding life and property through inadequate or insufficient safety equipment, and as a result of this operation 27.1% of the vessels boarded were cited for violations. An interesting sequel to "OPERATION DRAGNET" could well be the fact that there was no loss of life from marine casualty over the Labor Day weekend in that District.

"OPERATION DRAGNET" was a complete success both from the Service and from the public viewpoint. Task Group Commanders reported diligent and enthusiastic performance of duty by all personnel, and newspaper articles and editorials as well as letters attested to the favorable public reaction. In addition, as a result of its success, all participating personnel received a "Well Done" from Captain T. Y. Awalt, Commander of the Eleventh Coast Guard District.

Distribution of Task Forces and the extent of their operation was as listed below:

- (a) Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Task Group under Captain of the Port Los Angeles-Long Beach:

Vessels interrogated	648
Vessels boarded	
Boarding Cards issued	502
Vessels cited for violations	145
- (b) Newport Harbor Task Group under Commanding Officer, CG-83452:

Vessels interrogated	841
Vessels boarded	441
Boarding cards issued	413
Vessels cited for violations	118
- (c) San Diego Harbor Task Group under Commander, CG Group, San Diego (Commanding Officer, CG Air Station, San Diego):

Vessels interrogated	400
Vessels boarded	295
Boarding cards issued	295
Vessels cited for violations	74
- (d) In summary, the District Task force compiled the following results:

Vessels interrogated	2189
Vessels boarded	1241
Boarding cards issued	1210
Vessels cited for violations	337
Percentage of vessels boarded cited for violations	27.1%

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The Naval War College Review

The "Naval War College Review" has now been made available to certain Coast Guard Reserve Officers. This excellent publication was established in 1948 as "Information Service for Officers", and assumed its present title in 1952. Its purpose is to publish for the benefit of officers of the Armed Forces selected material that has been presented to the resident students of the Naval War College.

The "Naval War College Review" is published in ten issues per academic year, commencing in September and ending in June. Reserve officers with the rank of LCDR or above are eligible and should address their subscription application direct to: Head of Correspondence Courses Department, Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Applications may be submitted by letter and should include, rank, service, and designator of the applicant and state that he is a member of the Coast Guard Reserve. Officers on the inactive status list are ineligible. Only one copy of the "Naval War College Review" will be sent to each addressee.

Subscriptions are effective for only one academic year and are not entered or renewed automatically. Subscribers desiring renewal must resubscribe each year. This subscription is gratis; courtesy of the Naval War College.

SPARS - Cont. from p. 1

from the beginning. And as it happened in the other Armed Forces, comradeship between the TARS and SPARS developed gradually through the months and into the years.

The peak strength of the Coast Guard Women Reserves was reached in December, 1944, when there were 918 officers and 8,911 enlisted personnel on active duty. With the nation's return to peacetime conditions, the Coast Guard's need for SPARS disappeared and only in the past three years has there been reason to have a few SPARS on active duty again.

Currently there are 160 officers and 61 enlisted personnel in our Women's Reserve. Of these, 7 officers and 14 enlisted SPARS are now on active duty in specialized jobs. The highlight of this year's SPAR history was the announcement of a limited procurement program for the Organized Reserve--the first time enlistments have been open to women veterans of other services and civilian women since 1946!

All SPARS are Reserves. Their role as a component of the Coast Guard is to furnish manpower which will represent a percentage of our service's 'manpower' in case of national emergency.

CG Reserve Officers Win Top Spots In Courses

The RESERVIST sends congratulations to the following Reserve officers who finished with high standing in their instructor training courses this past summer:

LCDR H. R. GIPE, who finished number one in his class at Norfolk.

LTJG Howard M. DOWNS and

LTJG Harold O. HAYES, who finished one-two in the same class at Great Lakes.

LTJG Harold PERKINS, who finished first in his class at Charleston.

DRAGNET - Cont. from p. 2

In addition to the Regular Units of the Eleventh Coast Guard District, Reserve Units participated in "OPERATION DRAGNET" as follows:

UNIT	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN
11-315	10	29
11-378	4	23
11-318	4	37
11-230	10	70
11-305	9	38
11-310	3	6
11-313	7	20
11-375	5	20
11-190	8	69
District Reserve		
Totals	60	312

Active Duty Vacancies Exist In Regular Service

Reservists who are not members of Organized Reserve Units, who are either non-rated or who hold a petty officer rating as Electronics Technician or Aviation Electronics Technician, are still eligible to apply for two years of active duty.

Reservists in the above category who desire to apply for two years of active duty, should make their requests on Form CG-3472, Request For Extended Active Duty, and submit them via the District Commander (dcr) having custody of the Reservists inactive records.

In addition a limited number of vacancies exist up to petty officer second class for Reservists who wish to resume their careers in the Regular service in the following ratings: Quartermaster, Sonarmen, Aviation Machinist's Mate, Gunner's Mate, Fire Control Technician, Yeomen, Storekeepers, Machinist's Mate, Electrician's Mate and non-rated men in all pay grades.

Interested Reservists should contact their nearest Regular recruiting station or their District Commander.

Since the initial announcement was made in the August RESERVIST that active duty assignments were open to Reserve personnel, there have been over 100 applications received from the field.



Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

Captain H. F. Slade, Reserve Director of the First Coast Guard District, reviews ORTUPS 01-510 (Salem, Mass.) and ORTUPS 01-505 (Springfield, Mass.) as the finale of their summer unit training.

Training Devices Have Interesting History

Every time you take part in some type of training you are exposed to training aids of various types or you may use a training device. Training devices are merely the means by which you are given "synthetic training." Synthetic training is essentially the method for instruction of personnel under simulated operational or combat conditions.

Did you know that synthetic training and training devices are comparatively new? Did you know that the early history of training devices, or special devices as they are also called, goes back only as far as the late 1920's? Did you know that perhaps the one individual who gave the biggest push to use of training devices in the armed forces was Adolf Hitler?

After World War I, Germany was severely limited by the Treaty of Versailles in the amount of armament and weapons she could maintain. When Hitler seized power, he began a huge program of military training in line with his plans for the conquest of Europe. Because of the lack of real weapons and equipment, this training program, of necessity, had to use synthetic methods and equipment.

The "army" in this training program was armed with wooden mock-ups of guns and dummy tanks built on bicycle frames. They were remarkably effective training devices and the "army" learned the tactics of conquest long before real guns, tanks, and planes poured from the German factories.

When they did appear, a large force of trained personnel was ready to put them to use. There followed a period of "refresher training" with the real thing and when Hitler gave the order, the army moved and conquered with great speed and ability. Synthetic training had paid off.

In view of what had been happening in Germany, Great Britain began to study this new idea of synthetic training. When World War II began in 1939, she faced the problem of training many men to handle new weapons in the shortest possible time. This was especially true in training pilots and flight personnel for her expanding air power.

So the British developed their own synthetic training program and training devices emphasizing the field of aviation training. This program, which was questioned by some, kept the Royal Air Force aloft during the great air battles of 1940 and probably saved the British Isles from invasion.

Synthetic training with training devices had proved its worth, had proved it could save time, money, and lives.

The United States in those hectic years of 1939-1940 was experiencing

some unintentional and unplanned synthetic training of its own. Who can forget the newsreel scenes and pictures of National Guardsmen on maneuvers carrying sticks for rifles or crouched behind wooden boards labelled "mortar" or "machine gun"? Real weapons just weren't available for training use.

Most of the country got a laugh out of those newsreels and pictures. With a war on in Europe and threatening in the Pacific, however, official Washington took a more serious view.

Early in 1941, the U. S. Navy made the first move in this country to develop and adapt special training methods and devices. One desk was assigned under the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics to develop special aviation training devices and supervise further experiments and developments in all fields.

This small beginning was quickly expanded a month later when \$50,000 was appropriated for development work. The Navy sent an observer to England to study the British program. His report emphasized the worth of such a program.

By this time, America had entered the war and the Navy's Special Devices Section, as it had been named, grew larger. A sum of over 36 million dollars was appropriated in 1942 and the personnel increased from three to 125.

During 1942, over 500 training projects of all types were in various stages of development, 125 of these being in production by civilian manufacturers. The training devices were distributed to Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard activities. They were also made available to the Army and Army Air Corps as well as to allied countries.

1943 and 1944 saw further expansion in money and personnel. During these years, combat experiences showed the worth of the training. In addition, the development of many additional practical training devices resulted from battle reports.

In May 1945, a consolidation of agencies in the Navy resulted in still further expansion. Vast research facilities became available to the Special Devices Division. In research and testing of proposed training devices, it was found that the actual weapons themselves could be improved. Often, training devices had been developed which had better features than their real counterparts. Thus, training devices reached out and influenced design of weapons still in the blueprint stage.

Shortly after the war ended, the division paused to take stock of itself. It found that over its four and one-half year history nearly 1500 separate projects had been processed of which 600 had been placed

Tips On Training Aids

The 16mm movie projectors furnished units are relatively delicate and expensive pieces of equipment. Here are some tips on how to care for them and avoid minor breakdowns and delay. They're easy to follow and will result in greater effectiveness and longer life for the projector.

First, only qualified personnel should operate them. Major repairs should be made only by expert technicians. Simple replacement of projection and exciter bulbs, fuses, and amplifier tubes may be done by the operators.

Locally made covers will keep out dirt and dust. Regular oiling is a must for trouble-free operation.

Here's a little trick to add hours of life to projection lamps. After securing the projector, turn on the lamp first and let the motor run a bit longer. The blower will cool the lamp resulting in a longer life for it.

This elementary preventive maintenance program will be helpful in aiding projectors to do a better job for a longer time.

in production. These were mass produced and distributed in terms of millions of individual units.

It's doubtful if there was one person in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who had not at some time received some benefit from a training device. Many Navy devices had been used by the Army, Army Air Corps, our allies, and various civilian defense organizations.

The coming of peace brought relief from war's urgent pressures. More time could be devoted to fundamental research into the relationship between man and the machines he must operate. Today, development of training methods and equipment continues in line with the changing aspects of this atomic age.

Whenever you have occasion to use a training device, no matter how simple, or small, remember the history and effort and research which are behind it. That training device you use is the best obtainable. Use it wisely.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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